EW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.] MARCH, 1851. [VOL. I.—NO. 4.

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All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Rooms, Washington City, Jan. 21, 1851.

The American Colonization Society met at 7 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church.

The Hon. Henry Clay, President of the Society, took the chair.

The Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J., opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Hon. Mr. Clay delivered an appropriate address of three quarters of an hour's duration, which was listened to with profound attention by the large and intelligent audience; among whom were the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, several foreign ministers, a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and other distinguished persons.

The Secretary, Rev. W. McLain, then read an abstract of the Annual Report of the Society; after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Robert Fuller, D. D., J. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, and the Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, M. C. from Tennessee.

The resolution from which the Rev. Dr. Fuller spoke, was as follows:—

Resolved, That while a review of the past may well cause the friends of the enterprise to thank God and take courage, the time has come when it becomes the Society to seek ampler resources, and invite more earnestly the attention of the whole country to colonization, and the blessings which must be secured by its successful prosecution.

That which formed the basis of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Stanton, was as follows:—

Resolved, That the harmony of the States of this Union would be promoted by the voluntary emigration of the free blacks; and that it would be sound policy in the Government of the United States to adopt all efficient measures, within the range of its acknowledged powers, for the encouragement of African Colonization.

After the address had been delivered, the following Resolutions were offered by the Hon. R. R. Reed, M. C. from Pennsylvania, and were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the Republic of Liberia, having assumed a place among the nations of the earth, and attained a power to give permanence and strength to her position, is entitled to be treated by older nations as a Sovereign and Independent State.

That the Christian Republic on the Western Coast of Africa was founded by the forecast and philanthropy of citizens of every section of these United States; and her people have just claims upon the United States as a nation, to sympathy in their hopes, and encouragement of their laudable efforts in the cause of universal civilization.

That the American Colonization Society, respectfully submits to the Government of the United States, the expediency and sound policy of acknowledging, by some public act, the Independence and national existence of the Republic of Liberia; and of establishing relations of amity and commerce with that nation.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the Colonization Rooms to-morrow, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.

January 22d, 1851.

The American Colonization Society met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., being the oldest Vice President present, was, in the absence of the President, called to the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society were read.

Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana, Dr. David M. Reese, of New-York, and Rev. P. Slaughter, of Virginia, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year: whereupon the following named persons were nominated and elected:—

PRESIDENT,

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. John H. Cocke, of Va.
Daniel Webster, of Mass.
Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Maryland.
7. Moses Allen, of New-York.
8. Gen Walter Jones, of Dist. of Col.
9. Joseph Gales, do.
10. Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. Rev. J. O. Andrew, Bishop of M. E. Church, South.
12. William Maxwell, of Va.
13. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
14. Walter Lowrie, of New-York.
15. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
16. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.
17. William C. Rives, of Va.
18. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Dist. of Col.
19. Rev. William Winans, D. D., of Miss.
20. James Boorman, of New-York.
21. Henry A. Foster, of do.
22. Robert Campbell, of Geo.
23. Peter D. Vroom, of New-Jersey.
24. James Garland, of Virginia.
25. Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of England.
26. William Hall, of Delaware.
27. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
28. Gerard Ralston, of England.
29. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New-Jersey.
30. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., of England.
31. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
32. Thomas R. Hazard, of R. I.
33. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.
34. Major Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
35. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
36. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New-Jersey.
37. James Railey, of Miss.
38. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., of New-York.
39. Elliott Cresson, of Penn.
40. Anson G. Phelps, of New-York.
41. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Mass.
42. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church.
43. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., of S. C.
44. Moses Sheppard, of Maryland.
45. Bishop McIlvane, of Ohio.
46. Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Tenn.
47. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
48. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
49. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
50. H. L. Lumpkin, of Georgia.
51. James Lenox, of New-York.
52. Bishop Soule, of Tenn.
53. Prof. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Me.
54. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
55. Thomas W. Williams, of Conn.
56. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
57. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Va.
58. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
59. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.
60. Samuel Gurney, of England.
61. Charles McMicken, of Ohio.
62. John Bell, M. D., of Ohio.
63. Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., of Conn.
64. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of the Navy.
65. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
66. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1852, at 7 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, Jan. 21, 1851.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society. On motion of Mr. McLain, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Joseph Tracy was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The following Delegates were reported as having been appointed by the several State Societies to represent them in this Board, viz:—

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. Samuel S. Phelps,* Hon. James Meacham.

Mass. Col. Soc.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, B. C. Clarke, Esq.,* Charles Stearns, Esq., J. W. Edmunds, Esq.*

New-York Col. Soc.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*; A. G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*; G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon D. S. Gregory, D. M. Reese, M. D., Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D.,* Rev. G W. Bethune, D. D.,* Francis Hall, Esq.*

New-Jersey State Col. Soc.—Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., Reuben Van Pelt, Esq., Rev. John Maclean, D. D.,* Rev. R. Davidson, D. D.

Penn. Col. Soc.—Hon. J. R. Ingersoll,* Hon. R. R. Reed.

Virginia State Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, P. V. Daniel, Esq.*

Louisiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. H. A. Bullard, Hon. C. M. Conrad,* W. S. Hodge, Esq.

Indiana State Col. Soc.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright,* Hon. James Whitcomb.

Rev. William McLain, *Life Director.*

Executive Committee Am. Col. Soc.—M. St. Clair Clarke,* Harvey Lindsly, M. D.,* Elisha Whittlesey, J. H. Bradley,* A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary of the Society.

On motion, the Chairman, Messrs. Whittlesey and Gregory, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President of the Society, and to attend him to the place of meeting this evening.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read.

Messrs. Phelps and Van Pelt were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

A statement of the doings of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read, and several particulars mentioned in it were placed on the docket for the consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Secretary of the Society read a letter from R. B. Davidson, Esq., of Philadelphia, concerning a monument to Gov. Buchanan, and stated that the Executive Committee had authorized him to subscribe $100 toward the same; the money to be raised specially for the purpose. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That this Board of Directors concur with the Executive Committee in appropriating one hundred dollars toward the erection of a monument over the grave of the lamented Gov. Buchanan; and that the object be commended for execution to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have taken action thereon.

Resolved, That the new town to be settled near Grand Bassa Point be called *Buchanan.*

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the whole amount of funds which may from any source accrue to the Treasury of the American Colonization Society from any State, shall be accredited to the State Society, as a basis for representation in the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing entire harmony and co-operation between the State Societies and the Parent Society, all appeals, special or otherwise, for funds, which the Executive Committee may desire to make in any State, should first be communicated to the officers and proper agency of the State Society, and, if possible, made through them.

The Rev. Drs. Eddy and Davidson, and Mr. Disosway, were appointed a Committee to draft a minute in relation to the death of John McDonogh.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Davidson, the resolution concerning appeals within the bounds of State Societies, was reconsidered. The whole subject was then referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bacon, Slaughter, Stearns, Davidson, and Eddy, to report to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the publication of a newspaper, appointed last year, reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting upon the suggested publication of a newspaper to advocate the interests of colonization, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That they for some time endeavored to attend to the duties assigned them, and had entered into some arrangements for the publication of such a newspaper, when, in consequence of some untoward circumstances, they were induced to suspend further action, and refer the matters back to the Board at its meeting in January, 1851.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BETHUNE, *Ch'n.*
ANSON G. PHELPS.

January 16, 1851.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Dr. Eddy:—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the establishment of a central organ be recommitted to the same Committee, with the addition of Messrs. ———.

Resolved, That this Committee be empowered to correspond with the friends of colonization in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and also in the State of New-Jersey, and if possible, to adopt some measures by which such organ may be established and maintained as may be demanded by the cause of colonization, through which information may be diffused through the community.

Resolved, That in the view of the Board, it is important that the organs of the colonization cause should be so conducted as to secure unity of action in its several auxiliaries and agents, and as far as possible to lessen the expense of diffusing information through the country.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Thursday, January 23.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the late John McDonogh, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:—

The Directors of the American Colonization Society have heard with great pleasure and gratitude, that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars annually have been bequeathed to the American Colonization Society by the late Mr. McDonogh of Louisiana.

In the character of the late Mr. McDonogh, this Board recognize a high and honorable attestation of the merits and claims of the cause of African Colonization, by which it is commended to the interest and patronage of the friends of the African race throughout this country. And the enlarged beneficence of the bequest of Mr. McDonogh entitles the liberal benefactor to our grateful remembrance:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this Board cause to be entered on their minutes, their acknowledgment of profound respect for the memory of the late Mr. McDonogh, and a due sense of their obligations to him for the bequest which he has made to the American Colonization Society, expressive alike of his deep interest in the welfare of the African race, and confidence in the wisdom and practicability of the scheme and plans of the American Colonization Society.

The Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account presented a report, which was accepted and is on file.

On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman appoint a Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year; Messrs. Stearns, Slaughter, and Davidson, were appointed. The Committee reported as follows:—

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. William McLain.

Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H. Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The Report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were severally elected.

On motion, it was resolved, that the members present be a Committee to call on the Secretary of State and present to him the Resolutions of the Society, in favor of regnizing the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

The following report was submitted, and after discussion, adopted:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, on the subject of appeals made for funds, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions, for the consideration of the Board:—

Whereas, the interests of the colonization cause require that there should be uniformity in its system of operations, and harmony of action and cooperation among the several Societies and agencies engaged in the work: and whereas, it seems necessary, in order to secure this end, that there should be a more full and perfect understanding in regard to the relations between the American Colonization Society and its several auxiliaries, and of the principles upon which their respective operations are to be conducted:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That all appeals for funds, which the Executive Committee of the Parent Society may desire to make in any State where there is an Auxiliary Society in active operation, should first be communicated to the proper agency of the State Society, and should in all cases be made through them, and that all collections so made should be passed to the credit of said Society on the books of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the usefulness and efficiency of the American Colonization Society require the active aid and co-operation of its several Auxiliaries, and in order to this, it is desired and expected that each Auxiliary Society, after defraying its own domestic expenses, will pay over the balance of its funds, if any, to the Treasury of the American Society.

Resolved, That in the view of this Board, it is essential to that unity of plan and harmony of action, which are requisite in carrying forward successfully the work of colonization, that the several Auxiliary Societies in their arrangements for sending out emigrants, and in all their business transactions with the Republic of Liberia, should act through, or in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Parent Society.

Resolved, further, That in the view of this Board, a compliance with the preceding resolution in respect to sending out and settling emigrants, is rendered indispensable by the stipulations which exist between the Republic and the American Colonization Society in regard to the occupation of the lands, and in regard to commercial regulations. It is necessary also, in order to secure that uniformity in the provisions made for emigrants, and that disposition of them in the Territory, which their own interests and the welfare of the colonists alike demand.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Society be directed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the several Auxiliary Societies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the respective State Colonization Societies be earnestly requested to report to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in the month of December annually, a statement of their proceedings during the year.

Resolved, That to secure the prompt observance of the above resolutions, the Secretary of the Society, in the month of November annually, address each of the State Societies, requesting that said proceedings be reported.

The minutes were read and approved. After which it was resolved, that the Board of Directors now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

ANSON G. PHELPS, *Ch'n.*

Joseph Tracy, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1850, TO 1ST JANUARY, 1851.

DR.

To balances due the Society per last report,		$7,597 16
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:—		
Donations,		22,893 10
Colonial Store,		1,331 60
Colony of Liberia,		63 [illegible]
Legacies,		14,099 96
Emigrants,		10,295 74
African Repository,		2,041 63
Contingent,		115 82
Purchase of Territory,		6,000 00
Profit and Loss,		54 65
Total Receipts,		$64,873 91
Balance due by the Society,		7,480 64
		$74,454 50

CR.

By balances due by the Society per last report,		$12,797 37
Payments for the following objects, to wit:—		
Colonial Store,		1,273 14
Salaries of Physicians, Medicines, &c.,		1,128 80
Passage of Emigrants, Charters of Vessels, Provisions, &c.,		23,357 67
Paper for the African Repository and printing, (including an old balance,)		3,841 39
Paper for the Annual Report, Sketches of Liberia, travelling expenses on office business, &c.,		[illegible]
Purchase of Territory,		[illegible]
Compensation to Agents, and other expenses in collecting funds,		5,477 40
Salaries of the Secretary and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc., rent of office, &c.,		2,771 39
Profit and Loss,		565 40
Total Expenditures,		$[illegible] 94
Balances due the Society,	$8,421 24	
Cash on hand,	38 41	[illegible]
		$[illegible] 50

Colonization Rooms, Washington City, Jan. 1st, 1851.

NOAH FLETCHER, *Book-Keeper.*

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—that they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }
REUBEN VAN PELT, } *Auditors.*

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES—COLONIZATION.

By a recent arrival, interesting intelligence is brought from Africa, the land of darkness and degradation. Experiments are being made in South Africa on a suitable scale to ascertain the capabilities of the country as to the production of cotton. Former attempts in smaller operations have been encouraging.

Discoveries are daily making in regions beyond what was denominated the frontier. Among others, travellers have arrived from the Zulu country. In some places it was fertile and beautiful, with vegetation luxuriant; in others the land was barren, with not a tree to be seen for miles. The chief food of the inhabitants is milk, rice, and sweet potatoes.

In one place a party of travellers came to the kraal of one of the principal Zulu chiefs, styled by the natives En Corzan. Here they were hospitably entertained for four days. Corzan, the chief, rejoiced in the possession of *twenty wives*, all of whom were daily dismissed to the labors of the field, except one favorite dark beauty, who seemed exempt from this unfeminine occupation. A cupbearer, too, figured at the festive board, reminding the travellers of Pharaoh and the kings of ancient times—a tall, stalwart native, whose head was bound with a large blue shawl, in Oriental style. The natives use black earthenware cups. These cups were so beautifully glazed and of such curious workmanship that the travellers were surprised to find that they were manufactured by the natives. The kraal or hut of the chief was surrounded for miles with those of his relatives. About one hundred of these vassals were summoned upon one occasion and dispatched to hunt buffaloes. Large crops of meali sweet potatoes, and Caffre corn were seen, as well as immense quantities of SUGAR CANE.

Discoveries of considerable magnitude have been made, throwing light upon the geography of the interior of Africa. The great lake, discovered about a year since in Southern Africa, though receiving the waters of several rivers, has no outlet to the ocean. North* of this lake, about seven days' journey, not by *railroad* but by ox-teams, a ridge of very high mountains crosses the continent, and beyond it a new "river system" commences, the streams all falling to the north, and ultimately into the ocean. A chieftain with his tribe, oppressed by a powerful tyrant in the Zulu country, twenty-eight degrees south of the equator and near the eastern coast, fled over these mountains to the northwest, carrying desolation along with him, and was in turn driven further north by the boers, till he has traversed with his tribe about a thousand miles. The Boers† are still pressing upon him like a retreating lion, and are beginning to rout him from his latest lair in Central Africa, while they take possession of his territories. The *Cape Town Mail* hazards the prediction that before *twenty-five years* shall elapse, the whole interior of Africa, to the equator, will be *occupied by civilized communities of the European race*, and probably under the dominion of Great Britain.

This is a great idea, and certain of realization sooner or later at any rate. The British have colonies at Sierra Leone, at Cape town, and Port Natal—an empire and more in South Africa, while the boers are pressing on to the equator and are followed by British colonists, civilization, and Christianity. On the west is the Republic of Liberia, commanding a coast of about 1,000 miles in extent and hundreds of miles into the interior, from which slavery and the slave-trade have been utterly excluded. The colonies on opposite coasts will finally shake hands across the continent, and Africa be saved.

It is often said, that if slavery in civilized countries were to die, the slave-trade in Africa would die also. It is equally true, that if Africa were *civilized*, the trade would cease. The establishment of republics of colored men, the emancipated and Christianized slaves of America, accelerates the march of African civilization, at the same time it provides for the true development, liberty and dignity of these at present degraded men, even when they are nominally free. If the production of cotton in Africa, India, and Australia, and the manufacture of flax by the improved scientific method, should succeed as it is hoped, slave labor will be ruinous, and the masters be more ready to flee from their slaves than the slaves to flee from them. In that case, where would they be wanted, where could they dwell, but in the fatherland, where there is land enough to be possessed, and they can be truly free? The Free States are not willing to receive them, should their masters set them free. Michigan has lately incorporated a provision in its revised Constitution which denies to them the right of suffrage, and thereby keeps them still in virtual slavery. When the slaves of John Randolph, upon his death, were emancipated, and removed to Ohio to form a colony on the soil purchased for them according to the provision of the will, though a well instructed, moral, and well behaved body of men, the people rose in mob violence against them, and expelled them from their new and free home.

The recent Constitutional Convention of Indiana has, by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from *hereafter* settling in that State; also, that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from $10 to $500; and that such fines shall be

* Geographical Discovery.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone of the London Missionary Society had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 200 miles North of Lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with the Ngami by a rapid stream called the Tonga. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration, some important questions in African geography will be solved.

† [illegible] of the [illegible] Dutch colonists.

* Not present.

. the gradual colonization of the ... in the State. With such a prejudice ... the colored race, with such a hostility— ... deadly indeed—denied a residence in the ... States, denied the elective franchise, denied all the lucrative and honorable professions and pursuits of life, what hope is there for the happiness, the prosperity, and true liberty of the colored race in our country? Something *more* is needed than emancipation. There must be *an entire change* in the sentiments and sympathies of the *white race*; a disposition to yield equal rights to the colored race, and to put them upon the same level in all the social relations. Will this be done? Can it be done? When it is provided in the very Constitution of the States that no colored man shall touch its soil, that all contracts with them shall be void, and even a penalty be imposed upon every one who employs them, it is evident the colored man is equally crushed on each side of Mason and Dixon's line. What, then, remains to be done?

More than the entire population of New-Hampshire crosses the Atlantic from Europe every year, and from our sea-ports press on to the far West, at the same time they are for the most part the poor. More than one hundred thousand of our own people in a single year have transferred themselves from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. What may not be done in colonizing the colored race, when there shall be a union of private enterprise and liberality with public co-operation?

Let all hearts take courage! Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands to God, and God is stretching forth his hand to Ethiopia. The day of redemption to the colored race is drawing near; not only the *three millions* in the United States, but the *hundred millions* in Africa, will be free, elevated, and Christianized. Civilization, religion, science, the arts, and the course of providence, are all accelerating the event, and God will make it sure.—*Cong. Journal.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH, 1851.

OUR TERMS.

The *Colonization Journal* originated in a desire to circulate as extensively as possible, the facts connected with the Colonization movement, and thus afford all who desired to do so an opportunity of forming an intelligent judgment of its merits. Guided by the example of other monthly periodicals, engaged in the same and kindred benevolent objects, and by the difficulty of getting remittance *in*, we proposed a smaller sum, one dollar a year, as our subscription price. The experience of three months has convinced us that the first object proposed will be better subserved by a very decided change. We have accordingly reduced the prices as follows:—

One copy, - - - - -	Half a dollar.
Four Copies, - - - -	One dollar.
Thirty Copies, - - -	Five dollars.
Eighty Copies, - - -	Ten dollars.

At these prices we sincerely hope many of the Sabbath-schools and churches will be furnished with the paper, as they are now with the American Messenger, the Day-spring, and similar monthlies.

We ask our friends and the clergymen throughout the State to secure for us a larger circulation. We send to the latter *gratuitously*.

Each one of them by a little effort could obtain four names to forward to us with one dollar in advance, and thus increase our usefulness fourfold without expense to themselves.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The season for these annual gatherings of the various benevolent societies to review the year's labor and its results, as well as to look forward and plan for future effort, is near at hand.

Many pastors of churches, to whom our monthly sheet is sent gratuitously, might easily avail themselves of such an occasion to forward to us one dollar or five dollars, or even ten dollars, to insure the wide diffusion of intelligence among their people. If collections have been made, this will also afford a favorable opportunity for remitting them to us, and in view of the anticipation of our receipts in sending forward some fifty emigrants within the last six months, and the prospect of a largely increased number to be sent next summer, all the means that can be secured will be needed.

A PRAISEWORTHY EXAMPLE.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1850.

Dear Sir:—As an encouragement for you to circulate information among the clergymen, by your *New-York Colonization Journal*, allow me to narrate my own experience. Feeling deeply interested in one of the benevolent societies some years ago, I met a clergyman from an interior county, who knew nothing about the cause, and felt no interest after such an explanation as I was able to give. I subscribed and paid for the periodical, and had it directed to him. This I continued for *five years*, when his mind became so much interested that he sent us one hundred dollars, and his church is now a regular and large contributor. The result was so encouraging, I have now sent one to another. Yours, Chas. Davis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have received this interesting document, and as our readers will perceive have made large use of it. The tables taken from the Appendix, and placed upon our third page, are very valuable. In these we have summed up the cost and results of the colonization work, viewed as a mere association to aid emigration.

The attentive reader will be struck with some surprise to perceive how many persons have secured personal freedom by the Society's operations.

This *table* is an eloquent advocate of the cause that can scarcely need assistance. With one and a quarter million of dollars, less than the cost of two men-of-war, and their support one year, this associatian has redeemed six hundred miles from the slave-trade and founded a flourishing Christian State. If the past, with its feebleness, has done so much, what may we not hope for in another similar period?

PONS RECAPTIVES.

The appropriation made by Congress to remunerate the Colonization Society for expenditures made to save this company of captives from perishing, we welcome as an act of simple justice. The readers of the *Journal* are doubtless aware that this claim has been before Congress for several years, generally passing one House and failing in the other. It is now fairly through, and even the technicality of Senator Davis has failed to defeat the just intentions of the majority.

We observe that among the items composing the claim, is the following: "10th. For provisions, &c., sent them expressly by the Chatham, from New-York, $6,394 50."

This is, if our memory serve, for the articles actually shipped, and justly there should be an allowance for the amount of charter of the Chatham in addition. The actual outlay was more than $8,000, and the claim should so be settled.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

A brief memorial was last fall prepared and forwarded to the Legislature by the Board of Managers of the State Colonization Society, asking for an appropriation to assist in restoring such of the free colored population of this State as desired to emigrate to Liberia; and having been in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Societies, it has elicited a favorable Report, made by Hon. L. B. Ward of the city delegation; which we insert to call the attention of the friends of the cause to the proposition, that if they favor it, they may so advise their Representatives, and if willing, send memorials or petitions favoring it to the Legislature. The arguments of the Report appears so conclusive as to the justice, humanity, and good policy of the measure, that we will not enlarge upon the subject.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE SOCIETIES ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Ward from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, to which was referred the memorial of the Colonization Society of the State of New-York, asking for an appropriation,

Reports: That the Committee have given the question submitted to them such consid eration as they have been able—have to some extent viewed the matter in its different aspects and bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it ought to receive the calm and serious consideration of the Legislature.

The trade and commerce of Africa is one of importance now, and it is fair to anticipate a rapid increase. At the present time it is understood to amount, with the United States and Great Britain, to not less than eight millions of dollars annually, and as the slave factories on the coast are suppressed and civilization advances, it will doubtless become more important and valuable.

European nations, England especially, covet this trade, carried on in ivory, dyes, drugs, &c. &c., and have for a long series of years, at an enormous expense of money and sacrifice of life, made vain attempts to grasp and hold tropical Africa, in order to control it. They have met with disaster and defeat, and are now content with occupying a few places, where they have military posts guarded by African troops, because no European colonies or armies can survive the climate.

There is a population among us, a portion of whom might well be spared, whose constitutions are adapted to this climate. Shall we not then furnish such of them as wish to go with the means, and thus do them an act of justice, enjoying for the present the satisfaction the deed in itself would afford, and trusting the future for any pecuniary reward that may be desired?

It should be borne in mind by us that their presence here is the constant memorial of a great wrong committed upon their ancestors, who were brought here by force and violence.

By sending them out to occupy the ground, we shall have a place in the recollections and sympathies of the people, notwithstanding the wrongs their race have suffered at our hands.

It is understood that *within the year past nearly one hundred applications* have been made to the Colonization Society for aid, by persons disposed to emigrate, and that a spirit of inquiry to an unexampled extent now exists among them on this subject.

Your Committee believe that the fruits of the colonization scheme, as seen and developed on the continent of Africa, are such as must command the approval of all right-thinking men, and that the future results will be most auspicious for her now unenlightened and uncivilised tribes.

The objects of the parent Society and their designs, as set forth by themselves, are as follows:—

1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the benefits it brings in its train.

3d. To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.

4th. To arrest and destroy the slave-trade.

5th. To afford slave owners, who wish or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.

These objects will commend themselves to our better feelings and judgment, and so far as the scheme has been carried out, so far experience shows they have been to a good degree attained, and if new vigor is imparted by legislative support their work would be greatly facilitated; for by aiding the Society in the manner and for the purpose they ask, our aid will leave them in a condition to apply their usual resources more to the establishment of schools, and in various ways furthering the cause of education and general progress.

The Legislatures of no less than fourteen different States have passed resolutions approving the objects aimed at by the Society, and proposing aid in one form or another. Several of them have made liberal appropriations of public money—Maryland for instance, 200,000 dollars; and Virginia nearly an equal amount. In two or three others, applications are now pending, and the prospect of success is believed to be not unfavorable.

It may not be out of place here to quote a series of resolutions passed in the Legislature of our own State so long ago as the 13th April, 1832. They were proposed by Mr. Talmadge of the Senate, and read as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Senate applaud the motives, and approve the objects of the American Colonization Society, and have full confidence in the fidelity, discretion, and ability of its executive officers.

"*Resolved*, That as the said Society promises to remove or mitigate existing evils, and prevent or diminish apprehended dangers, it deserves the confidence and encouragement of the American people.

"*Resolved*, That the Senate commend the said Society to the consideration and patronage of the citizens of this State.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be transmitted to the honorable the Assembly for their consideration."

These resolutions passed the house with scarcely a dissenting voice, and others of similar character and import, which have passed in our National and State Legislatures, might be quoted to an almost indefinite extent, were it thought desirable by your Committee to do so, but they believe the time has come for doing something which will confer more substantial benefit than merely passing resolves, or discussing those that have been passed, and they therefore recommend that instead of indulging in that roaming philanthropy which costs little, but is so common at the present day, and which would go abroad seeking objects on which to expend its sympathy, or is of that active character which would meddle with the institutions of sister States, and put them all right, before taking time to consider the case of those at home, who should at least have a share in our benevolent regards; that we now grant the sum proposed in the bill which we ask leave to offer, accompanying this report, for the purpose of assisting those within our own borders, and in doing so, they believe it is a measure in itself equitable and just, and recommended alike by dictates of humanity, and of a sound policy.

BILL

Reported by Mr. Ward, from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies—read twice and commited to the Committee of the Whole.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY IN AID OF EMIGRANTS OF COLOR FROM THIS STATE.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1. The sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid annually for the period of two years, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes, and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

§ 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general for the time being shall be, and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any two of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said board of commissioners, that any number of free persons of color, residents of this state, and their children shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither, from within the limits of this state by the New-York State Colonization Society; the said board of commissioners may issue their certificate for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses of transporting and subsisting such persons for a limited time on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorized and accredited agent or agents of the said Colonization Society before mentioned; provided that not more than the sum of fifty dollars shall be allowed by said board of commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid, of any one person of color above the age of ten years, and not more than the sum of twenty-five dollars for the transportation of such as are under the age of ten years; and the said board of commissioners are hereby required to keep an account of all moneys disbursed under the authority of this act, and to make an annual report thereof to the legislature, showing the ages and sex of such persons as may have been aided in emigrating from this state, and the counties, cities or boroughs, from which they may have been respectively removed, together with such other facts as they may deem interesting or proper.

§ 3. The treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the comptroller such sums of money as the commissioners shall certify to be required for the purposes of this act, not exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars in any one year.

§ 4. The board of commissioners, constituted under the second section of this act, may at their discretion employ as agents in effecting the objects contemplated in it, the officers of the New-York State Colonization Society.

§ 5. This act may be altered, amended or repealed, by the legislature at its discretion.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

Albany, March 19, 1851.

Every New-Yorker should feel proud of his great State—great in population, wealth and enterprise, but greater still from her public benevolence and philanthropy. I rejoice, too, that her citizens are taking the lead in the Colonization enterprise, and the favorable time seems to have arrived, when her Legislature should grant some effective aid to this patriotic and benevolent plan.

I have just looked over the appropriations of the State for the past year; they were princely munificent, and among them:—

Salaries of Judges,	$90,000
Agriculture, - - -	8,000
Common Schools,	20,000
Libraries, - - -	55,000
Western House of Refuge,	6,000
New-York House of Refuge,	8,000
Lunatic Asylum, - -	5,400
Insane Convicts, - -	3,000
Prisons, - - -	10,000
State Legislature, - -	93,000
Printing and Binding,	60,000
New-York Hospital, - -	22,500
Orphan Asylums, - -	4,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, -	25,800
Blind Asylum, - -	12,480
Natural History of the State, -	18,000
Colored Orphan Asylum,	500
	441,680

Now in these hundreds of thousands, only $500 were directly bestowed upon the colored people. Have they not a stronger claim? And how can a benefaction be granted to a more noble, useful or benevolent object, than that of African Colonization? Of all plans to ameliorate the condition of the colored race at the North and at the South—in America and in Africa, this one alone accomplishes some *positive good*.

There is a bill now before the Assembly granting aid to the Colonization Society, which, I am happy to add, has many friends among members, as it has thousands on thousands throughout the State. No member of the Lgislature, I am sure, can do a better or more benevolent public act than to vote for this excellent bill. Yours, &c.

SPIRIT OF THE LIBERIA PRESS.

We observe Regimental Parades under Major Yates; Anniversary celebration of the I. O. S. H; Lectures by Dr. Smith and others before the Ladies' Liberia Institute; the "Liberia Lyceum," the "Young Men's Lyceum," and the Liberia Literary Association are mentioned, discussions about a college, Common Schools, and Legislature; grumbling about the conduct of a certain notorious British trader, Murray; a meeting of the Legislature, preceded by a rather spirited election of Senator in Montserado county, to fill a vacancy, in which our quondam friend and acquaintance, Rev. A. H. Russell, distanced his competitors, Gen. Lewis, H. W. Eskin; the President's Message, filling the twelve columns of the *Liberia Herald*, and an animated debate in which Senators McGill and Russell, opposed by Senators Brown and Hanson, advocated a bill for extending the license for coast trade to foreigners as well as colonists upon their paying duties, harbor dues, &c. &c. On the whole, the people of Liberia give very encouraging signs of enterprise, sagacity, and progress. Senator Russell is a *free-trader* of the first water—hear him: "Let foreign traders trade where they please, let them if they choose erect 500 trading houses; only require of them what is required of our own citizens, &c. &c.; then satin stripes, romauls and other trade goods will become 100 per cent. cheaper than they now are—then our revenue will be so increased that the old Treasurer will become nervous turning his keys upon the dollars—the natives will become faster civilized by commingling with civilized persons, and thus our country will grow; arts, sciences, agriculture and general industry be developed and prevail among us; manufactories will spring up, and our population increase by a mighty influx of immigration until we shall spread over all this continent!"

An election of members of the Legislature seems to have excited considerable controversy. Under this ... under the signature of ... with a general disparagement of missionaries; this ... at least four columns of ... forth the results of their la... , stating some facts worth recording when we have more room.

LIBERIA COMMERCE.

At the time of issuing the February number, the arrival of the Edgar was too recent for us to give any but a very succinct analysis of news and a full abstract of the President's Message. We have made amends in the present number, and perhaps some of our readers will think by rather too copious use of the columns of the *Liberia Herald*.

That our friends may have some *definite* idea of the commerce and frequent intercourse of the Liberians with the civilized world, we have abbreviated the naval and shipping list of the chief port, Monrovia, for five months past.

During that period there were noticed 101 arrivals and 81 departures by different vessels, consisting of American Navy, 4; British do., 4; French do., 1; American Shipping, 7; English do., 9; Dutch do., 2; Liberian do., 11.

MR. JAMES'S SCHOOL AT MONROVIA.

The *Liberia Herald* of Dec. 18th contains a communication from Rev. E. Worthington Stokes, the newly arrived Episcopal minister, describing an annual examination of the school under charge of Rev. B. V. R. James, numbering about seventy scholars.

We omit the highly laudatory introductory remarks about Mr. James and his labors, and insert the following:—

This is the 26th of November, and it is commencement day, and the town is all life, the members of Congress have already arrived, intending to sit on Monday next, the second of December, &c. The school is called in at ten o'clock, and the young aspirants assemble in high glee for the prize. The examination now takes place; the scholars are all arranged in proper order according to their grade of attainment, severally.

They were classed and examined as follows:—

Exam.	1st	Class,	Spelling.
"	2d	"	Reading.
"	3d	"	Writing.
"	4th	"	Composition.
"	5th	"	Arithmetic.
"	6th	"	Grammar—History.
"	7th	"	Geography.
"	8th	"	Astronomy.

All which (except Astronomy and Moral Philosophy) were highly interesting and satisfactory. The other two branches would have been equally as interesting, but the teacher fearing to tax the patience of the younger branches of the school, concluded the exercises of the term. The speaking exercises will take place to-morrow evening, in the Baptist Meeting-house. Thus the most beautiful exercises that we have seen for a considerable time has ended. And as we hope to have something more very pleasant to add to this from the further exercises, we will wait until they are over before concluding this letter, which I hope will not be tedious to the reader.

Agreeably with our promise we proceed to continue our notice of the further exercises of Mr. James's school, &c. This evening, 27th inst., pursuant to arrangement, the scholars' according to their various grades, met at their teacher's residence and proceeded from thence under the escort of a band of music to the Baptist Meeting-house, where the exercises were conducted most admirably by Mr. and Mrs. James, to the satisfaction of the elite of Monrovia, &c. As we have had an opportunity of witnessing the good resulting from this school, we are ready to assert that a greater benefit could not have been bestowed on Monrovia by the ladies in America, and that in the appointment of a teacher they could not have chosen a more worthy person than B. V. R. James, Esq. I speak from facts so plainly developed that not to speak of them would be to conceal light and truth under a bushel, and incur the guilt of dissembling in this enlightened age of bright revelation. Then let the American Board, if it would continue to do God's service, hold up Mr. James's hands in the highest work of benevolence. I say highest work, because, when the week's labor in teaching is over, he points the youthful mind to Christ, as our only hope, on the Sabbath day. This is a worthy deed, among many. Then let the good people of Monrovia combine to hold up the hands of such a worthy man. And when he shall cease to be in time, let the youth of Monrovia hover around his grave and there, to show their high regard, shed tears of gratitude and love. E. W. Stokes.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—The last news we published from the Cape of Good Hope represented the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, as having left Cape Town for the disturbed Caffre district; and we now learn by the ship Natchez, Capt. Duryee, which arrived here yesterday from China, via St. Helena, that news had arrived at the latter place just previous to the vessel's departure, to the effect that the Governor had been hemmed in at Fort Cox by a large number of Caffres, but had cut his way through them in the dress of a private soldier, and accompanied by 250 mounted Cape riflemen. This sortie is represented to have been very disastrous to the savages, but the Governor and his party escaped unhurt. The Caffres are said to be coming down upon him in thousands.

The result is that Sir Harry has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination against the natives.—*Herald.*

Foreign Items.

LIBERATED SLAVES IN BRAZIL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 25, 1851.

THE following translation of a communication addressed by the Chief of the Police at Bahia, Brazil, to the U. S. Consul at that city, is published for the information of those whom it may concern, viz. :—

TRANSLATION.

In consequence of several commanders and masters of foreign vessels having brought to this port on board of the vessels liberated slaves, "homens libertos," probably unaware that such is expressly prohibited by the law of the 7th of November, 1831, I consider it necessary to inform you, in order that you may make it known to the subjects of your nation therein interested, that all commanders, masters, and mates who may bring to this port liberated slaves, not Brazilian born, subject themselves to a penalty of one hundred milrees for every person so brought, and also to the expenses of their re-exportation, as directed by the 8th article of said law, and which I intend for the future to have rigorously enforced.

Secretary of the Police of Bahia, Nov. 7, 1850.
The Chief of the Police,
IOAO MAURICIO WANDERLY.
To the Consul of the United States.

LANDING OF AFRICAN SLAVES.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.

AT the close of the past week, *east* of Cardenas, landing was effected of 610 Africans, who were disposed of, as we are advised, at the rate of *thirty* ounces each, making the round sum of 18,300 ounces, or $311,100 in our currency. The price is very high, even for the season, when there is a demand for field purposes for all the force that can be *had, or more*; yet there is no doubt but that an unusually large sum has been realized by the speculators in this act of piracy.

It is said the vessel will be here in a few days with a cargo of wood and clean papers from Brazil, which is probable, as the property belongs here, and the family of the Captain reside at "Casa Blunia," opposite the city. The name of the vessel I have not been able to ascertain.

THE HAYTIEN EMPIRE.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.—From a letter received by a friend in this city, from one of the officers of the U. S. steam frigate Saranac, we are enabled to make the following extract :—

U. S. STATES FRIGATE SARANAC,
Cape Haytien, 7th Feb.

We left Norwalk on the 25th January, and arrived at Port au Prince on the 2d inst., after a remarkably short passage of six days from port to port.

As you are aware, this is a part of the world inhabited by negroes, and governed by Soulouque, who has within the last year caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor. He has his nobles, whose titles would make you laugh, such as—His Grace the Duke of Tiburan—Duke of Mahogany—Duke of Lemonade—Prince of Marmalade, and Marshal of the Pantry &c. &c.

Soulouque has been imprisoning some of our merchant captains, and we have been ordered out to protect and look after our commercial interests in this quarter. I can assure you a man-of-war in this harbor makes the authorities much more respectful and expeditious than they otherwise would be.

The Commodore had an audience from Soulouque day before yesterday, accompanied by eighteen of our officers as his suite, all in full uniform. We left Port au Prince yesterday, and arrived here today, having run the distance, 280 miles, in 24 hours.
—*Phil. Gaz.*

THE BRAZILIAN LAW AGAINST THE SLAVE TRADE went into operation on the 4th of September. By this decree Brazilian men-of-war are ordered to use special efforts to seize slavers, and to hand over their crews and officers to the civil tribunals for trial. The ships and cargoes are to be sold at auction, and the proceeds, after deducting $40 for the expense of sending back to Africa each recaptured negro, divided as prize money among the officers and crew of the ship making the capture. The party denouncing a slaver to the Government is also to share in the prize money. No Brazilian vessel is to be allowed to clear for the Coast of Africa without the owner's giving security that it shall not take slaves on board. The introduction of slaves into any part of the Empire is made piracy and punishable with death. A special law, hereafter to be framed, will determine the punishment to be inflicted on the captains of slavers.

BRITISH CONSUL.—On the 10th of November, the steamer Fire Fly arrived, bringing A. W. Hanson, Esq., Consul of the British Government to and in the Republic. He was formally received and accredited by President Roberts on the 14th. When will the United States Government commission a Consul to Liberia?

DEPARTURE OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.—The expedition sent out by the American and the Louisiana Colonization Societies sailed last evening on board of the brig Alida, chartered for the purpose.

Prayer was offered ; after which an address was made to the emigrants by Rev. Mr. Pease, agent of the American Colonization Society.

Rev. Mr. McTyre also made a short address.

The exercises were rendered more deeply interesting by the presence of Mr. Rice, of the parish of St. Mary, who has generously liberated some 33 slaves, belonging to the expedition, and paid all their expenses of outfit, passage and support for six months, at a sacrifice and expense of about $20,000.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN TURKEY.—Black slavery is diminishing in Constantinople. The present Sultan abolished, in 1846, the slave market of the capital; and those slaves yet sold are disposed of at private sale. Mussulman slavery is the same as that of the Mosaic period, and is a species of bondage for seven years. White slaves—mostly females—are still sold also at private sale, in Constantinople. They are the daughters of Circassians, who are brought by their own parents to what is to them a "land of milk and honey," to become the adopted daughters and wives of Pachas, and even of the Sultan himself. Slaves, both white and black, when freed possess all the political rights of every free-born subject of the Sultan, and may rise, by their merit or good fortune, to the highest offices of the State. Amalgamation is not feared, nor is of frequent occurrence. The free black meets with no obstacle from his color, and is left to work his way through life like every other man.

From the Liberia Herald.

LIBERIA NEWS.

STEAMER ASHORE.—Her Majesty's steam vessel "Flamer," Commander St. Leger, on her passage to Sierra Leone, via Monrovia, with dispatches from Commodore Fanshawe, took the beach about 20 miles south of this place, on the night of the 15th ultimo.

It appears that on the afternoon of the above day, standing in for the coast, they made the land in the neighborhood of Grand Bassa, and at 9 P. M. judging themselves, according to the distance run by the log, up with Cape Mesurado, and seeing a light on shore, which they mistook for Cape Mesurado light, they stood in, as they supposed, for the harbor. The night being dark, the first intimation they had of approaching near the land, was the cry of "Breakers ahead"—and simultaneously the vessel struck the beach.

The engines were immediately reversed; her guns, shot, &c. &c., were thrown over, and every effort was made to extricate her, but without success. The following morning a messenger, from Captain St. Leger, reached here with the intelligence of the situation of his vessel. Mr. Hanson, the British Consul, started immediately in the English cutter, Georgiana, Capt. Straw, and was on the spot at an early hour the next day. Every possible assistance has been rendered by the authorities here. The Govt. schooner Lark was, immediately on her arrival, placed at the service of Capt. St. Leger. But we regret to say, for the want of proper appliances, every effort has been unavailing.

Some two or three of Her Majesty's vessels are daily expected from Sierra Leone, and hopes are still entertained of getting her off.

On the 26th the Cyclops steamer came to the rescue and took off the officers and crew of the Flamer, who were in their tents on shore, ten miles south-east of Monrovia at King Grey's.

MURDER.—At Greenville, Simon, a citizen of the name of Edward Wyatt, desiring to embark upon an English vessel, was murdered and robbed of his watch by some natives who, as the bar was exceedingly dangerous, decoyed him along the beach nearly three miles. One of the supposed murderers had been arrested.

ANOTHER MURDER.—W. A. Parker, who emigrated to Liberia in 1828, having been, for many years a trader among the Veys, and afterwards an interpreter and pilot for the British cruisers, when blockadnig Gallinas, had latterly been employed by Captain Paton of the Ranger, to remain at Gallinas and receive the slaves stipulated by the Gallinas chiefs to be delivered, to be conveyed to Sierra Leone and set free. He had gone up the river to collect a debt, when the natives fired upon and killed him.

The English commander immediately visited the place, and not receiving satisfaction burned up two large villages. The motive for killing Parker seemed to be hatred for his co-operation in breaking up the slave-trade.

RELIGIOUS.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. E. W. Stokes, of the Episcopal Mission, has organized a church in this place—the only Episcopal establishment in the Republic. He has obtained the use of the Senate Chamber, for the time being, where services are held regularly on the Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN RUINS.—At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 26th Oct., the north end of the M. E. Church, in this town, tumbled down with a tremendous crash, demolishing the pulpit and causing serious damage to other parts of the building. Happily no one was in the building at the time—the sexton was on her way thither—and no damage was done to life or limb. The time of the falling was most providential. Had it occurred at almost any other time, either on the Sabbath or any other day of the week, except Saturday, when the school might have been in, or the congregation assembled, many lives would have been in jeopardy.

A new edifice is to be erected, or the old one rebuilt, and we truly sympathize with the congregation in their distress and poverty.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Providence Baptist Association commenced its session, at New Georgia, on the 13th December. The various Baptist churches in the Republic were fully and ably represented. Elder R. E. Murray preached the introductory sermon. On Sabbath, a large concourse of persons from Monrovia and Caldwell attended the services, which were exceedingly interesting and impressive. In the afternoon, Dr. Wood preached an admirable sermon from Genesis xlv. 26 : "Joseph is yet alive." Deep impression seems to have been made upon the congregation.

The business of the Association was conducted, throughout the sitting, with great harmony and good feeling. Elder John Day presided.

The next association will be held at Sinoe ; and Elder John Day was appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

AFRICA.—Late dispatches from Africa are cheering. There had been a good deal of uneasiness in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, but the Rev. F. Burns, missionary there, thinks it had passed over. Under date of Nov. 9, 1850, he says :—

Since my last we have passed through another stormy period. We have rumors of war with the natives about us, and of course, all is fear and trepidation, as will always be felt in such circumstances, by men, women, and children, unpractised in such matters. Our missionaries within the Bush, (i. e., among the natives,) have felt it necessary to come within the colonial settlements, and prepare for the worst. Religious services have been nearly suspended, at least greatly interrupted, during the last three or four weeks. Things are now, however, assuming a more peaceful aspect, and the dark and ominous clouds are likely to pass away without bursting upon us. While I am writing, the native guns are thundering in my ears, as they are fighting a sham battle in token of their pleasure that the difficulties, &c., are satisfactorily settled. Some think this is all a feint; I believe they are sincere, and I am not alone in my opinion. Peace! what blessings does not this word imply.

COST OF COLONIZATION.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1850.

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9	$14,031 50	1836	$32,935 29
1820-2	5,627 66	1837	33,558 14
1823	4,758 22	1838	10,947 41
1824	4,379 89	1839	51,498 36
1825	10,125 85	1840	56,985 62
1826	14,779 24	1841	42,443 68
1827	13,294 94	1842	32,898 88
1828	13,458 17	1843	36,093 94
1829	20,295 61	1844	33,640 39
1830	26,583 41	1845	56,458 60
1831	33,101 26	1846	39,900 65
1832	43,065 06	1847	29,472 84
1833	37,242 46	1848	49,845 91
1834	32,284 29	1849	50,332 84
1835	35,361 49	1850	64,973 91
	$298,489 40		$614,147 43
			298,489 40
34 years, total receipts,			$912,636 83

The amount which was expended by State Societies, during their independent action, is about as follows :—

Pennsylvania Society, from 1834 to 1839,	$50,000
New-York Society, from 1834 to 1839,	20,000
Mississippi Society, from 1836 to 1839,	10,000
Maryland Society, from 1834 to 1850,	230,000
	$310,000

The whole amount of the cost of Colonization, since the organization of the American Colonization Society, may, therefore, be set down at about *a million and a quarter of dollars.*

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS SENT TO LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND ITS AUXILIARIES, FROM EACH STATE, IN THE SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS FROM 1820 TO 1850, INCLUSIVE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Connecticut.	New-York.	New-Jersey.	Penn.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Col.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Total number.
1	Ship Elizabeth,	February, 1820				60		33		3	9	9															86
2	Brig Nautilus,	February, 1821								6		25															33
3	Brig Strong,	Jun, 1822						12		25																	37
4	Brig Oswego,	March, 1823						19		9		17															60
5	Schooner Fidelity,	June, 1823						1		4																	5
6	Ship Cyrus,	January, 1824										103															103
7	Brig Hunter,	January, 1825									2	63	9														66
8	Brig Vine,	January, 1826		20																							32
9	Ship Indian Chief,	February, 1826								12		12	126														150
10	Brig Doris,	February, 1827								19		7	72										1				99
11	Brig Doris,	November, 1827				14			2	65		22															103
12	Schooner Randolph,	December, 1828													26												26
13	Brig Nautilus,	January, 1829								12		8	143														163
14	Ship Harriet,	January, 1829								17	2	125	1						2								147
15	Brig Liberia,	December, 1829							2			42							13				1				58
16	Brig Montgomery,	April, 1830								7	1	31	1		30												70
17	Schooner Carolinian,	November, 1830			1					9		80			9		8										108
18	Brig Valador,	December, 1830										41	40			1											82
19	Schooner Reaper,	January, 1831								6																	6
20	Brig Criterion,	July, 1831								8		1	21					16									46
21	Schooner Orion,	October, 1831								31																	31
22	Ship James Perkins,	December, 1831										291	47														338
23	Schooner Crawford,	January, 1832																22									22
24	Ship Jupiter,	May, 1832				4						65	29	34	26		2										169
25	Brig American,	July, 1832									13	96	87														196
26	Ship Jupiter,	November, 1832								1		37															38
27	Ship Hercules,	December, 1832												146	22												168
28	Ship Lafayette,	December, 1832						1		144		1															146
29	Ship Roanoke,	December, 1832										90	30		6				1								127
30	Brig American,	March, 1833				6																					6
31	Brig Ajax,	May, 1833																9	5	90	41		1				146
32	Schooner Margaret Mercer,	—, 1833			3					1		2															6
33	Ship Jupiter,	November, 1833										50		2													52
34	Brig Argus,	December, 1833								12	37	7															56
35	Ship Ninus,	October, 1834								16		110				1											127
36	Brig Rover,	March, 1835								1		1					69										71
37	Ship Louisiana,	March, 1835																9									9
38	Ship Indiana,	June, 1835													61												61
39	Brig Independence,	December, 1835						4																			4
40	Brig Luna,	March, 1836										86	2														88
41	Schooner Swift,	April, 1836															43										43
42	Brig Luna,	July, 1836				9						42			14												65
43	Brig Rondout,	December, 1836									1	[illegible]	25														34
44	Schooner Oriental,	May, 1837						4											34								38
45	Ship Emperor,	December, 1837										95												1			96
46	Schooner Charlotte Harper,	December, 1838						4																			4
47	Barque Marine,	January, 1838											72														72
48	Brig Mail,	May, 1838															37										37
49	Ship Saluda,	February, 1839				9						13			2												17
50	Do.	August, 1839										16	20														36
51	Do.	February, 1840										60	30			3				12		5					110
52	Barque Hobart,	September, 1840										1	4														5
53	Brig Rudolph Groning,	February, 1841										30							10								40
54	Barque Union,	May, 1841																	20	20							40
55	Ship Saluda,	October, 1841				1							4														5
56	Ship Mariposa,	June, 1842										16	10	14		5		61	24				14	8		2	[illegible]
57	Barque Globe,	December, 1842					1					18															19
58	Barque Renown,	June, 1843												3			77										80
59	Barque Latrobe,	November, 1843										5															5
60	Brig Lime Rock,	March, 1844															91										91
61	Ship Virginia,	June, 1844									7	23												18			58
62	Brig Chipola,	November, 1845																		21							21
63	Ship Roanoke,	November, 1845				7						166	13	1													187
64	Barque Rothschild,	January, 1846																	25	34	2						61
65	Barque Chatham,	May, 1846				1															1						2
66	Schooner Mary Wilkes,	January, 1847														4		1		3			3				11
67	Liberia Packet,	December, 1846						1				25															26
68	Do.	September, 1847				9					13	94	1														40
69	Barque Nehemiah Rich,	January, 1848														23	35	37		99			6				[illegible]
70	Brig Amazon,	February, 1848				1		6				28	1		6												44
71	Liberia Packet,	April, 1848										134	4														138
72	Brig Col. Howard,	May, 1848												45	54												99
73	Liberia Packet,	September, 1848				4		1			15	6		8											1		31
74	Barque Laura,	January, 1849														9	142										151
75	Liberia Packet,	February, 1849				3		3			1	46	2														55
76	Clintonia Wright,	April, 1849															2			19							21
77	Barque Huma,	May, 1849												30	131												161
78	Liberia Packet,	August, 1849									1	2		11													14
79	Do.	January, 1850						1				69	65														135
80	Barque Chieftain,	February, 1850												13	154												167
81	Schooner D. C. Foster,	March, 1850																7	35	19		17					78
82	Liberia Packet,	July, 1850				2		1				37	1	14							1						56
83	Barque Edgar,	October, 1850	1		1	9		6					12														31
84	Liberia Packet,	December, 1850			2	3					6	3		9					15								38

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts,	1	Alabama,	46
Rhode Island,	29	Mississippi,	505
Connecticut,	10	Louisiana,	177
New-York,	107	Tennessee,	244
New-Jersey,	1	Kentucky,	255
Pennsylvania,	101	Ohio,	45
Delaware,	4	Indiana,	22
Maryland,	415	Illinois,	36
District of Columbia,	101	Missouri,	91
Virginia,	2,256	Michigan,	1
North Carolina,	946	Iowa,	3
South Carolina,	344		1,345
Georgia,	551		4,771
	4,771		

Total Number sent by the Society,	6,116
Number born free,	2,315
Number that purchased their freedom,	165
Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia,	3,636
Number of liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Government, including 756 by the slave ship "Pons,"	1,044
Total number sent by the Society and the U. S. Government,	7,160

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 800) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

☞ The commercial importance of Liberia cannot have a better illustration than is found in the subjoined shipping and naval list, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

LIBERIA COMMERCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A few days since we walked along the wharves, and could but admire the many neatly modelled messengers of commerce which were moored in the stream, waiting for the Palm Oil season to open, and the high winds and seas to abate a little.

August 10th.—Arrived, British barque Clydeside, H. B. Knowls master, from the leeward. Arrived same day British brig Firefly, J. Moore master.

August 10th.—Arrived, Am. brig Lowder, J. R. Brown master, from New-York, via Sierra Leone. Passenger, Dr. H. A. Ford for the American mission at Gaboon.

August 14th.—Sailed, British cutter Georgiana, Straw master, for Cape Mount. Returned on the 26th.

August 19th.—Sailed, British brig Firefly, Moore, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and the Gold coast.

August 23d.—Arrived, American barque Liberia Packet, Howe, 34 days from Hampton Roads, with 56 passengers.

August 24th.—Arrived, sloop Maria, G. W. Gibson, from Cape Palmas, via Sinoe and Grand Bassa, with a cargo of rice consigned to order. The Maria is a fine little craft, owned by Mr. Bowen, an enterprising merchant of Cape Palmas.

August 29th.—Sailed, cutter Eliza Frances.

August 31st.—Sailed, English cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, for the Gold Coast.

September 8th.—Arrived, English barque Clydeside, White, from Grand Bassa.

September 12th.—Arrived, Liberia schooner Perseverance, T. Curd, from Little Bassa ; Palm oil to D. B. Warner. 14th, arrived, Liberia schooner Hannah, J. M. Curd, from New-Cestors ; Palm oil to J. N. Lewis. Same day, cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from Grand Culah ; Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

September 4th.—Sailed, American barque Liberia Packet, Howe, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas.

Sept. 16th.—Sailed, Cape Palmas sloop Maria, for Cape Palmas.

Sept. 17th.—Sailed, English barque Clydeside.

Sept. 19th.—Arrived, Bremen schooner Constanze, H. L. F. Harness, 44 days from Europe.

Sept. 23d.—Arrived, Bremen brig Therese Henriette, S. Petersen, from Cape Palmas.

Sept. 24th.—Arrived, English cutter Vixen, D. Murray, from the leeward.

Sept. 26th.—Arrived, American barque Liberia Packet, J. L. Howe, from Cape Palmas.

Sept. 25th.—La. schooner G. R. McGill, Hale ; Palm oil and Camwood consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

Sept. 26th.—Arrived, English barque Claridon, Wm. Taylor, from London, via Sierra Leone. Passengers, Mr. Fisher and Dr. McGinty ; also 193 Kroomen emigrants for the West Indies. Spoke on the 24th U. S. ship Portsmouth, off Sherbro.

Sept. 29th.—American schooner Marando, Burk master, from New-York, via Sierra Leone.

Sept. 18th.—Sailed, La. schooner Hannah, Curd, for the leeward.

Sept. 23d.—Sailed, cutter Eliza Frances, J. Howard.

Sept. 27th.—Sailed, English barque Claridon, Wm. Taylor, for Kroo country, where she expects to *complete her number of emigrants for the West Indies!!*

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 30th.—Eng. brig George, W. C. Towsley, from Grand Bassa.

October 3d.—English brig Dartmore, A. Marshall, 36 days from Portsmouth. Passengers, F. Swanzy, Esq. and lady, and Mr. Ingles. The Dartmore sailed the same day for Cape Coast.

October 11th.—La. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward. Palm oil, consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

October 11th.—La. schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward. Palm oil, consigned to U. A. McGill & Bro.

October 14th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd, from the windward.

October 14th.—La. sloop —— Smith, from the leeward.

October 20th.—English brig Betsey Hall, Wm. B. Thompson, 30 days from Liverpool.

October 23d.—English Cutter Zephyr.

October 27th.—Hamburg schooner Constanze.

October 29th.—Hamburg brig Therese Henriette, and sailed for Europe Nov. 1st.

October 29th.—American bark Mary Irvine.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 30th.—Bremen schooner Constanze.

October 3d.—English brig George.

3d.—Am. barque Liberia Packet, J. L. How, for Baltimore.

5th.—Bremen brig Therese Henriette.

8th.—La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard.

9th.—American schooner Marando, Burke.

10th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd.

13th.—La. schooner George R. McGill, J. B. McGill.

22d.—Liberia schooner Patsey.

29th.—Liberia schooner Rough and Ready.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 6th.—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to Payne & Yates.

8th.—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

13th.—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, from Marshall.

13th.—Cutter Expeditious, Page, from Marshall.

16th.—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from Little Cape Mount, with camwood and rice to Payne & Yates.

19th.—English Cutter Georgiana, Straw.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 18th.—Hamburg schooner Constanze, F. H. Harvest, for Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

10th.—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, for Marshall.

10th.—Cutter Expeditious, Page, for Marshall.

11th.—Sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for Little Cape Mount.

13th.—Am. barque Mary Irvine, John E. Taylor, for the leeward.

14th.—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for the leeward.

15th.—English brig Betsey Hall.

16th.—Sloop Perseverance, Curd.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 19th.—English cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, from Cape Coast.

21st.—Eng. brig Betsey Hall, W. B. Thompson, from Grand Bassa.

21st.—Cape Palmas cutter Gazelle, Howard. Passenger, Mr. R. [illegible]

22d.—La. sloop Rough and Ready, Madison, from [illegible] Palm oil to E. Tingo.

24th.—Eng. cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, from Her Majesty's steam vessel Flamer. Passenger, 2nd Lieut. Kelsam, of the Flamer, bound to Sierra Leone, with dispatches for Captain Pelham, senior officer of the northern division of Her Majesty's Squadron.

27th.—La. cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward coast. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

28th.—La. schooner George R. McGill, J. B. McGill, from Cape Palmas, via Sinoe and Grand Bassa. Passengers—from Sinoe Mr. J. J. Judd; from Grand Bassa, Senator John Hanson, Hons. E. Lewis, Charles Henry and S. S. Herring, members of the House of Representatives; Col. B. P. Yates, Mr. R. Hill, Mrs. J. S. Payne and four children.

30th.—Cutter Expeditious, Page, from Marshall, with a cargo of lime.

December 5th.—American barque Edgar, J. P. Ellis, 65 days from New-York. Passenger, E. J. Roye, Esq., and 22 immigrants for Grand Bassa.

6th.—Eng. cutter Georgiana, J. K. Straw, from Sierra Leone.

14th.—Sloop Perseverance, Curd, from the leeward, with a cargo of palm oil to D. B. Warner. Passengers, Messrs. G. Ammons and T. Outland.

17th.—Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward, with palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 23d.—Cape Palmas cutter Gazelle, Howard, for Sinoe and Cape Palmas.

23d.—La. sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, for the leeward coast.

23d.—Eng. brig Betsey Hall, Thompson, for Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

23d.—Cutter Georgiana, Straw, for Grand Bassa and the leeward coast.

29th.—La. Cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, for the leeward.

10th.—Sloop Rough and Ready, Madison, for the leeward.

10th.—La. sloop Susannah, Carroll, for Grand Bassa.

17th.—American barque Edgar, Ellis, Grand Bassa. Passengers, Judge B. P. Yates, J. S. Smith, M. D., Rev. Messrs. A. P. Davis and S. D. Harris, Messrs. J. Gardiner and C. Gray, and the number of immigrants stated in the notice of her arrival.

18th.—La. sloop Perseverance, Curd, for Little Bassa.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 22.—Liberia sloop Susannah, Carroll, from Grand Bassa. Camwood and palm oil to D. B. Warner. Passenger, Mr. John Ellenhausen.

23d.—Liberia sloop John E. Taylor, Williams, from the leeward. Palm oil to Payne & Yates.

23d.—Liberia schooner Patsey, Henry, from the leeward. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

23d.—Liberia cutter Expeditious, Page, from Digbey. Rice and camwood to D. B. Warner.

23d.—Am. brig Huntress, George Willar, 38 days from Philadelphia.

24th.—Liberia cutter Eliza Frances, Howard, from the leeward. Palm oil to U. A. McGill & Bro.

25th.—English cutter Zephyr, T. C. Odgers, from the leeward, via Tradetown. Passenger Mr. W. Lawrence.

28th.—American barque Edgar, J. P. Ellis, from Grand Bassa.

29th.—American brig Potomac, J. W. Luscomb, 40 days from Salem, Mass., via Sierra Leone.

January 1st.—English brig Steadfast, Capt. Wm. F. Parr, 49 days from Bristol.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 29th.—English cutter Zephyr, J. C. Odgers, for the leeward. Passenger, Mr. Wm. Lawrence, for Tradetown.

31st.—American brig Huntress, G. Willar, for Grand Bassa. Passengers, Hon. John Day, Rev. J. H. Cheeseman and lady, and Mr. A. T. Cheeseman.

31st.—Liberia cutter Expeditious, Page, for Marshall.

NAVAL.—August 8th.—Her Majesty's brig "Ranger," Captain Thomas Miller, arrived in our harbor on the 15th ult., from a cruise to the windward, via Sierra Leone. She sailed on the 1st inst. for the windward.

9th.—Arrived, U. S. brig Porpoise, from Norfolk, June 9th, via Madeira and Porto Praya.

10th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig Ranger, Commander Miller, from Cape Mount and Gallinas. The Ranger sailed on the 12th for Gallinas, where Captain Miller expects to receive fifty or sixty of the slaves that were in the Barracoons at Gallinas, when they were attacked and destroyed by the British Squadron in 1849; which slaves the Gallinas chiefs pledged themselves to deliver to Her Majesty's Government to be conveyed to Sierra Leone.

13th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig "Hound," Commander Paten, from Sierra Leone and Gallinas. The Hound sailed on the 14th for the windward.

17th.—Arrived, Her Majesty's brig Ranger, Commander Miller, from Gallinas. Mr. Parker had not collected the slaves Captain Miller expected to receive. The Ranger, after receiving a supply of wood and water here, sailed on the 19th for Gallinas.

17th.—Sailed, U. S. brig Porpoise, J. S. Lardner, Commander.

August 22.—Sailed, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, for Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and a cruise along the leeward coast.

Sept. 3.—Arrived, from Sinoe and Grand Bassa, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding. The Lark, during her cruise to leeward, experienced heavy weather, lost an anchor, and suffered much damage in sails and rigging. The Lark sailed on the 18th inst., for Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna, and Gallinas. Passenger, General Lewis, who is commissioned to close the negotiations for the purchase of the Gallinas territory—the political jurisdiction of which has already been ceded to this Government.

20th.—Arrived, U. S. flag ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore F. H. Gregory, Commander-in-chief of the United States Squadron on this coast, 15 days from Lagos. All well.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Commanding Foote, is still in the Bights. A few weeks ago, off Loango, she captured a large American barque fitted for 1,000 slaves. The Perry was laying quietly at anchor, pretty close in shore, without any national insignia flying, and the master of the slaver, supposing her to be an English cruiser, ran boldly down, with the American flag floating gracefully on the breeze; nor did he find out his fatal error until a boat from the Perry was alongside his ship, and the boarding-officer, looking up, discovered to the astonished scoundrel the absence of the English Crown on the cap, and that the officer was verily an American. With all haste the fellow doused the United States flag, and ran up the Brazilian, turning to the officer and audaciously inquiring, "Do you know, sir, that this is Brazilian property?" But the fellow reckoned without his host. He could produce no papers to sustain her Brazilian character, so she was marched off to the United States.

24th.—Arrived, L. G. schooner Lark, from Gallinas and Cape Mount. Passenger, Gen. J. N. Lewis.

31st.—Sailed, U. S. ship Portsmouth, Commander Peck, for Porto Praya.

31st.—Her Majesty's brig Niger passed Cape Mesurado to the southward.

Oct. 4th.—Sailed, L. G. schooner Lark, R. Cooper, Esq., commanding, on a cruise to leeward, touching at Grand Bassa and Sinoe.

5th.—Arrived U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding James L. Lardner, 15 days from Princes' Island; all well. The Porpoise sailed on the 6th inst. for Porto Praya.

Report

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO MARCH 1, 1851.

Donations received at the Office. ($70.)

Sherburne, N. Y.—Joshua Pratt, per Rev. A. C. Tuttle,	$20 00
New-Haven, Ct.—Mrs. Julia R. D. Moran, per Rev. Wm. Norris,	5 00
Auburn, N. Y.—Rev. Henry Mills, D. D., per his son,	5 00
Woodstock, Ct.—Mrs. Amelia A. Austin, in part to constitute her son Daniel Austin a Life Member of the Am. Col. Society,	10 00
Rathbunville, N. Y.—Mrs. U. [illegible], per Rev. A. H. Parmelee,	5 00
New-York City—A Lady, per L. Jackson, towards a Life Membership, as yet anonymous, $5; Hon. B. F. Butler, $10,	15 00
Durham, N. Y.—Daniel Cox, Ira Nowlan, each $2; Rudd P. Bascom, Levi B. Gilbert, Curtis C. Humphrey, Erastus Day and Charles Broughton, each $1,	9 00

Collections in Churches, received at the Office. ($18 67.)

Bedford, N. Y.—Pres. Ch. (O. S.) Rev. David Inglis, pastor,	12 67
Greene, N. Y.—Bapt. Ch., Rev. Samuel Gilbert, pastor,	6 00

Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon. ($75 54.)

Glen's Falls, N. Y.—Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Rosekrans, Mrs. Parsons, each $1; Miss Hunt, 50 cts.,	5 50
Granville, N. Y.—Rev. D. Hitchcock for African Repository, $3; Mrs. J. B. Hubbard 50 cts.; Mary E. Doolittle, 10 cts.,	3 60
Waterville, N. Y.—M. J. Myers, John Kirkland, each $5; H. Goyard, C. M. Davidson, E. A. Martin, each $2; William Hannah, $4; J. Bauer, H. V. Palmer, A. J. Turner, Horace Bowell, L. Carpenter, W. G. Watson, Wm. Wait, J. Porter, and Alvah Bartholomew, each $1,	29 00
Greenfield, N. Y.—Rev. J. B. Ecsman, J. Wood, each $1; Mrs. Wood, 25 cts.,	2 25
Saratoga, N. Y.—S. Russell and Mrs. Myers, each $1,	2 00
Ballston, N. Y.—Rev. W. Weeks, $2; L. Booth, $1,	3 00
Schaghticoke Point, N. Y.—W. A. Swift, N. M. Masters, each $2; Wm. P. Bliss, A. P. Masters, each $1,	6 00
Stockbridge, Mass.—Rachel Jones, 50 cents,	50
South Adams, Mass.—Rev. J. Jay Dana, $1; D. D. Wheeler, $2,	3 00
North Adams, Mass.—Thomas A. Brayton, H. W. B. McLellan, H. H. Wells, J. J. Marshall, N. H. Stevens, T. Robinson, Harvey Arnold, Oliver Arnold, each $1; E. Cole, 94 cents; H. Chickering, H. L. Dawes, J. R. Rogers, E. R. Tinker, Seneca Petty, Theodore Graves, Rev. Thomas Dudgeon, and J. R. [illegible], each 50 cents,	12 94
Dalton, Mass.—Congregation, $4 25; Rev. E. Jennings, Rev. Mr. Sears, and H. Smith, each $1,	5 25
Lee, Mass.—Wm. Porter, $2; Herman Bassett, 50 cents,	2 50

Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley. ($126 10.)

New-York.—M. E. Ch., Thirtieth street, J. Longking, $1; Forsyth street Ch., S. Anderson, $1; Bedford street Ch., sunday persons, $6 25; Greene street Ch., $54; Vestry street Ch., $36; Sullivan street Ch., $15,	113 25
Williamsburg, L. I.—M. E. Ch. (Gothic,)	12 84

Report of Capt. George Barker. ($125 50.)

New-York City—Fisher Howe, Oliphant & Son, each $10; John Steward, C. S. V. Roosevelt, each $5; Mrs. S. B. Austin, Stephen Allen, Jasper Corning, each $2; S. H. Torbell, Mrs. W. S. Parker, J. H. Prentice, H. M. Schieffelin, Ira Bliss, A. Decker, Guy Richards, Joseph B. Taylor, John Clapp, Miss Brown, E. Sprague, George G. Sampson, Japhet Bishop, and William Walker, each $1; H. H. Schieffelin, W. Gibson and G. Kinney, John G. Fisher, Leonard Eaton, R. W. Rodman, C. M. How, G. D. Morgan, J. J. Terry, Elizabeth Bailey, James D. Bailey, Hannah Ireland, Cash, O'Conor, Esq., L. Adriance, and Robert Hoe, each $1; S. Mann, C. R. Pierson, J. C——, and Cash, each $2; Cash, $3; W. C——, $1; Cash, 50 cents; Colonization Journal, $; Wall, New-York, $1,	125 50

Subscriptions for Colonization Journal. ($7 25.)

Norridgewock, Maine—Calvin Selden,	1 00
New-York City.—H. C. Loomis, Wm. J. Crelius, Austin Smith, Wm. Malloy, each $1,	4 00
Piermont, N. Y.—Eleazar Lord,	1 00
New-Haven, Ct.—Rev. A. G. Beman, 25 cents,	25
Canonsburg, Pa.—Mrs. Chickering,	1 00

RECAPITULATION.

Donations,	$70 00
Collections in Churches,	18 67
Report of Rev. Noah Sheldon,	75 54
Report of Rev. P. C. Oakley,	126 10
Report of Capt. George Barker,	125 50
Cash received for Colonization Journal,	7 25
	$423 06

From the Guernsey Star, July 25th, 1850.

AFRICA'S SELF-BLOCKADE.

We present to our readers the following beautiful and appropriate lines from the pen of our much esteemed friend, Martin F. Tupper, Esq. The people of Liberia are under many obligations to this distinguished author; who, for many years, has manifested a deep interest in their welfare. We assure our friend that his kindness is appreciated by the people of this Republic.

Sister, we are not slow to learn of thee
How best to compass good; how best to pour
Freedom and health, as on Liberia's shore,
Along the skirt of Afric's Western sea.
Sister Columbia, wiser than of yore,
We love in all things generous to agree;
And, well content if blessing so may be
To the poor darkling slave—a slave no more,
Frankly we haste to fringe the sea-board thus
With homes and fields of freedom; glad to win
Around the standards rear'd by thee and us,
Body and soul, the rescued sons of sin,
From both worlds' doom of wretchedest and worst,
Through us no more benighted nor accurst!

Guernsey. MARTIN F. TUPPER.

CONFLICTING VIEWS

OF THE ULTRA PRO-SLAVERY AND ULTRA ABOLITION PRESS.

THE subjoined extract from the Southern Press, the nullification organ at Washington City, is in strong contrast with articles on the other side, which appeared in our February number. It is from its leading article entitled, Colonization and Abolition, in review of the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society.

The spirit of this article will surprise many at the North, who can scarcely credit the existence of a feeling such as pervades it, that opposes even *ultimate emancipation, as impossible and absurd.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Mr. Clay, as President of the (American Colonization) Society, occupied the chair and made a speech in which he went a bowshot beyond the most fanatical Abolitionist in this country. Giddings and his friends deeming it only the duty of Government to aid in liberating the slaves, while Mr. Clay advocates not only the ultimate extinction of the institution of slavery through the assistance of this Government, but superadds thereto the duty of carrying them out of the country altogether.

HENRY CLAY, at one bound, leaps far in advance of Garrison, Giddings, and the motley crew, whom he himself but a few months ago taunted as centaurs riding on the back of negroes into influence—himself, like a huge Colossus now overstriding the whole African race—the self-constituted Moses of this new African Exodus.

Mr. STANTON remarked that Government had the power to encourage colonization, and that it was its duty to do so. The corollary then comes—the crowning result of the evening's entertainments; Mr. STANTON concluded thus:

"On these grounds he had presented the proposition to Congress, which he hoped, aided by the president of the society, and others of equal intelligence, *would meet with some little favor from one whose position is higher and influence greater.* [Applause.] With these gentlemen in favor of the proposition, he hoped that the government would *give an impulse to colonization, the vast results of which were so eloquently depicted here to-night.*"

The resolution submitted by Mr. Stanton was then agreed to.

"The vast results so eloquently depicted," we shall proceed briefly to point out—they are,

1st. *The colonization of the negroes in Africa;*

2d. *The removal there of the whole African race, and consequent extinction of slavery*—and (we may add) of *the South.*

Under what delusion a gentleman so intelligent as the member from Tennessee, could lend the influence of his name, his talents, and his position, to the furtherance even of the first step towards this consummation, so devoutly wished by Mr. Clay, excites our special wonder.

As a most pregnant commentary on the supposed bearing of these measures and these remarks, no sooner had Mr. Stanton concluded, than Hon. R. R. REED, a delegate from Pennsylvania, offered a resolution to the effect that ☞ "THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA ought to be treated as an *independent State,* and submitting to our Government the *expediency of establishing relations of commerce and amity with that nation.*"

This was also passed without dissent, and, satisfied with its evening's work, the Society adjourned.

In our notice of these proceedings, we have reversed the order in which they took place, for the purpose of pointing out to our readers the results aimed at, and the action taken—by the light of which the true scope and intent of the exhortations and admonitions of Mr. Clay—the arch-agitator, and subtle informing spirit of the whole machinery—might be clearly apprehended. Taking these as the commentary, the text of his speech may be as clearly revealed to the Southern people—and to the Northern who really desire the "more perfect Union" designed by our forefathers—as the handwriting on the wall to the clear vision of the prophet—for the warning is such as all but the besotted or the blind must see, and take steps to guard against.

The language of Mr. Clay is so clear and explicit as to need no commentary. It is not our purpose, at present, to expose the sophistries and fallacies with which he seeks to sustain his position. Our object is merely to present extracts from his address to prove that we have correctly indicated that position—italicising certain passages to invite attention to the admissions they contain. In the very outset of his remarks he thus unfolds his plan of *prospective* abolition. The difference between the plans of the Abolitionists and colonizationists as stated by Mr. Clay, is this: The former insist on the sudden and violent extirpation of slavery—the latter advocate gradual and painless extinction. With the full knowledge now on the part of the Southern people, that the power, the prosperity, and the existence of the Southern States, rest on this institution as the foundation of all, the choice is as agreeable and as benevolent, as that accorded to privileged malefactors of old, to designate *the mode* in which they preferred to perish—by gibbet, axe or ball.

Thus speaks Mr. Clay:

"I have said, and recently, on another occasion, that I sincerely believe that, of all the projects of the existing age, the scheme of colonization of the African race on the shores of Africa is the greatest.

"In saying this, I did not look into its present condition. I did not look at what it may be ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence; but I endeavored to throw myself in advance, and looked into what it will be fifty or a hundred years hence; what it will be *when the continent of America shall have discharged itself mainly of the greater portion of the African race, and shall have returned them back to the continent of Africa, the original home of their ancestors,* and shall have rewarded Africa for the injuries which her sons have suffered, by sending back to their original country a race of men endowed with all the attributes of civilization, Christianity, the arts, and all the benefits, in fact, which belong to our own race. In making this statement I will, in order to prevent misconception or misapprehension, state more specifically what I mean. The society has with consistency protested, from its origin to the present time, that it *has not, does not, and never will interfere with the subject of slavery as it exists in the several States.* It is no part of its object or office to do that. But we know that the number of free blacks in this country amount in all probability to not less than about half a million, and that it is constantly increasing annually by natural causes and voluntary emancipation on the part of slaveholders. We know, I repeat, that this number will *continue to augment* from this time forward, unless it is lessened by the exportation of a portion *of the race to Africa.*

But this is not all I mean. I believe, and I have as much confidence in the belief as I have in my existence, that the day will come—distant, very far, perhaps, from the present time—but the day when, by *voluntary emancipation and the acts of individuals and States themselves, without usurpation of power by the General Government, there will be an end to slavery.* Slavery may be terminated in different modes. It may by law; it may by the sword; it may by the operation of natural causes; but *it is by the operation of natural causes to which I look for its ultimate extinction.* As to the sword, nobody, I trust, will think of the employment of that to put an end to slavery. As to law—*I have had some experience in my own State, where the people were much agitated the year before last, and to whose decisions I bow, I believe,* and that reconciled me to the decision of my State, *although contrary to my wishes,* that no safe method or greater emancipation, by the operation of law, can terminate the existence of slavery much sooner, if any sooner, than the operation of natural causes. But I may be asked what I mean by the operation of natural causes. Some twenty years ago I went more at large into this subject than now; I had gone into the *modus operandi* of the natural causes by which, in a long time, slavery may be extinguished. There will be an extinction of slavery whenever the density of the population of the United States shall be so great that free labor can be procured by those who can command labor at a cheaper rate and on less onerous conditions than slave labor can be commanded.

"Although I cannot fix the time, I can state the causes and circumstances which will occur to induce a voluntary emancipation of slaves. It is not to be by the usurped and legal action of the General Government, nor of other governments, but by the voluntary consent of States and individuals, who alone are interested in the subject of slavery, and have the exclusive right to determine when and how it shall cease to exist. Whenever the population shall be three or four times as great as it now is—when we measure time, not by individuals, or the particular lives of persons, but by the period of national existence—when the time arrives when the population will be three or four times as great as it now is—when the prices of labor, the wages of manual labor, shall be so reduced that it will be too burdensome and expensive on the part of owners of slaves to raise them for the sake of the labor they can perform, then it will become the interest of the slave States and slaveholders to resort to another fund than that which is afforded by slaves; and that will be the termination of slavery. (Applause.) I am not about to specify the time when this is to go into operation, but I would repress, if I could, the impatience of those who are not willing to await the slow operation of means and instrumentalities which God and nature furnish, to complete the great purposes of their wisdom.

"The Colonization Society has nothing *sectional* in it, nothing selfish in its aims; it does not seek to disturb or to convulse society; it does not deal with property or the right of property; it proposes to concern itself with those who, being already free, will or will not go to the shores of Africa, to enjoy social, political, and moral advantages which they cannot enjoy in this country. Having a common object for a common benefit, it ought to be prosecuted by common means, for those who are to be beneficiaries of the colonies. And I believe that it will be found, in looking into the powers of the Government, either directly or indirectly, that the *Constitution of the United States grants ample authority* for the performance of this common duty for the common benefit of the country.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the presentation of such a proposition, and I hope that now, or at some future session, I shall be able to congratulate you on the success of the proposition."

He thus preaches patience to the immediate Abolitionists, by giving them a peep into the perspective, from a "national point of view:"—

"I would ask them to suppress their impatience, and ask them to place more reliance on the wisdom and providence of God than on their own circumscribed reason. What, *in a national point of view,* is a century to a nation? It took two centuries and more to bring from the shores of Africa her sons, the descendants of whom are now in slavery in the United States. It may take two centuries *to transport their descendants* to such an extent as not to create apprehension as to *the few who may remain.*"

Towards the close, he suggests the utility of a cordial understanding between President FILLMORE (who was present) and QUEEN VICTORIA! for the suppression of the slave-trade, through this cure-all colonization. It is probably but natural that this "great measure of deliverance" should be sustained where it had its origin—in Great Britain. Yet it does look odd to see a leading American statesman invoking the aid of "Her Majesty!" in procuring the prospective emancipation of Southern slaves.

"We have solved a great and interesting question as to the mode by which the slave-trade should be suppressed—and that is by colonization. Three hundred and fifty miles of the western coast of Africa are now occupied by the colonists sent out by this country; and in the entire extent of that coast there is not a solitary slave depot; not a solitary slave is exported from that three hundred and fifty miles of coast to any other part of the world. And all this is the result of the labors of the Society. Colonization is the only certain, sure, and effectual remedy for the suppression of the slave-trade.

"*If her Majesty Victoria were present,* I would appeal to her. I see that we are honored on this occasion by the President of the United States. (Applause.) If I could persuade her and him to employ the whole amount expended by the two nations in keeping up the African squadrons, (not less than two or three millions per annum)—if I could persuade her Majesty and him, instead of keeping up these squadrons, to apply the money to colonization, extending the settlements, until the whole coast would be occupied by an uninterrupted line of colonies, there would be a vast saving of money, and, what is not less of importance, a vast saving of human life."

We have now given extracts enough to show what are the real plans and purposes of Henry Clay, and to what uses he means to put the Colonization Society, and its new *protégé* the "Ebony line of Steamers."

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE.

THIS indefatigable agent of the American Colonization Society is meeting with great success on his tour South. We trust that on his return North, in the summer, his health will be so far restored as to admit of a permanent establishment among us. We append some extracts from our exchanges relative to his operations.

From the Wilkinson Whig, La., Feb. 7.

We are requested to state that the Rev. J. M. Pease will deliver a lecture on the subject of Colonization, in the Presbyterian Church, this evening at 7 o'clock.

COLONIZATION.—It is with interest we notice the visit of the Rev. J. Morris Pease to our country. It is known to many that he is here to serve the interests of the American Colonization Society. His course through the State has been marked by the highest encomiums of the press. The wide philanthropy, Christian charity, and true patriotism of the colonization enterprise recommends it to our best wishes, and should command our most liberal service. The zeal, ability, and courteous bearing that Mr. Pease brings to the aid of his high charity is enlisting interest in the cause and favor for its advocate. He so presents its claims that he makes all men cheerful givers.

In the last *Natchez Courier* there are reported the proceedings of a meeting of the Mississippi State Colonization Society. Dr. Stephen Duncan was elected President; among the Vice Presidents we see the names of Edward McGehee, Wm. Winans, and Wm. H. Watkins. Among the resolutions adopted there is the following commendation of the Rev. gentleman to whom we have above alluded:—

Resolved, That we recognize the Rev. J. Morris Pease as the agent of the American Colonization Society in the State of Mississippi, and that we most heartily recommend him to the confidence, and African colonization to the sympathy and support of the people of this State.

From the New Orleans Crescent of February 13.

Departure of the Liberia Packet.

THE expedition sent out by the American and the Louisiana Colonization Societies sailed last evening on board the brig Alida, chartered for the purpose. The occasion was celebrated by the assembling of a large number of the friends of the Society and of the emigrants on board the ship, and by exercises of an exceedingly interesting character.

Prayer was offered, after which an address was made to the emigrants by Rev. Mr. Pease, agent of the American Colonization Society. He commenced by alluding to the missionary character of the enterprise, and by giving the history of a family that sailed in the first expedition that was sent out thirty-one years ago. The family were all living a short time since, and had been highly prospered and made eminently useful, the husband and father having been a preacher of the gospel, afterwards an ordained minister.

He mentioned an interesting circumstance which occurred in the city of Providence during the last year. He was in a counting-room conversing with several gentlemen, who were all opposed to the colonization scheme. They proposed a number of objections, and requested him to answer them. Before he had an opportunity to do so, a colored merchant from Liberia, in Africa, came in and ordered merchandise to the value of $5,000. Mr. Pease then referred the objections to him, and he answered to the perfect satisfaction of the objectors and to their conviction of the importance and the philanthropic character of the enterprise.

Mr. Pease gave to the emigrants advice respecting their conduct on ship board, and the course they should take upon reaching Africa; advising them to settle upon farms that would be furnished to them free of expense, in preference to remaining in the city. After commending them to the care and blessing of God, he bade them farewell in a very feeling address.

Rev. Mr. McTyeire also made a short address, assuring them that they would be remembered in the prayers of Christians here, and that they would go out under a great responsibility, which they themselves must seek to discharge as faithful Christians and as men. He gave out a hymn, which was sung, and concluded with a benediction.

The exercises were rendered more deeply interesting by the presence of Mr. Rice, of the parish of St. Mary, who has generously liberated some thirty-three slaves, belonging to the expedition, and paid all their expenses of outfit, passage and support for six months, at a sacrifice and expense of about $20,000.

Such instances of noble-hearted liberality, in connection with such a cause, deserve to be held up for the imitation of others.

May a kind Heaven send prosperous gales to the brig Alida, and grant long life and prosperity in their new home and the home of their fathers, to those who sail in her!

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A SHORT SERMON.

COLONIZATION: THE GLORY OF AMERICA, THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

BY REV. JOHN MORRIS PEASE.

"*I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say.*"—PAUL.

THE *Genius* of religion, civilization and the arts, arose in the East; and for the last 4,000 years its march has been steadily westward, leaving its ancient altars and primary temples in comparative desolation and ruin. For ages immemorial the eye and heart of the *Old World* have turned toward the setting sun, whence should rise the *Star of Empire,* whose reflex mission and liberal influence should radiate and bless mankind.

The discovery of America, by the blessing of Providence, constitutes a grand epoch in the history of the children of earth—a sublime era, from whence a nobler, purer spirit of civil and religious liberty has diffused its blessings through the world: the birth-place of improvements and nursery of arts and sciences, which justly characterize the nineteenth century as the most enterprising, commercial, far-reaching, utilitarian and important of any preceding age.

The United States of America, with her noble institutions, elements of power, facilities of improvement, promises of greatness, and high hopes of immortality, is to-day indebted to *that Genius,* through the medium of Colonization. Small and dark and doubtful was its commencement, as illustrated by the history of the May Flower, her immediate coadjutors, and subsequent successors; but the tide of emigration from the continent of Europe has swelled to an almost boundless ocean; and developments of character, enterprise, industry and prosperity, have made us one of the most effective nations of the world.

For years, the glorious *Galaxy* of belted stars which arose in this Western Hemisphere, constituting the resplendent *Constellation* of the New World, has been casting its generous, grateful light over the social, moral and political darkness of the East; but to-day, the commanding tide of commerce is changing: from our Pacific shores the genius of American enterprise, industry, moral and civil aggression has opened a nearer highway to the Celestial Empire, and is now, by a more proximate interchange of fraternal relations, unbolting the massive doors and securing the commercial correspondence of China and Japan.

* * * * *

On the lap of American civilization and around the altars of our blessed Christianity, have been born and nursed the moral elements of civil and Christian power, *ordained* by Heaven for the redemption of Africa.

For the last *two thousand* years that wretched land of mystery and crime has been abandoned to the cupidity of most cruel barbarism, surpassing in degradation, guilt and woe all other nations on earth! Pre-eminently high, on the page of prophetic Scripture, is chronicled, in most unequivocal language, the *name and future redemption of Africa!* For the last *twelve* centuries, the *problem,* "*By what instrumentality shall Africa be redeemed?*" has been urged, and at times its practical solution most earnestly sought by the civil and religious powers of European nations; but in every instance comparatively in vain. And the cloud of her wretchedness *blackened* after each failure.

Mysterious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence. To accomplish her restoration, lift her from the jaws of death, bind her as a ransomed jewel to the throne of righteousness, and give her a place once more among the civilized nations of mankind,—God, in pity, wisdom and goodness, opened the way for a part of her crushed children, predoomed by bloody superstition to altars of death, to be delivered from immolation, and find an asylum under a form of ameliorated legal service in the bosom of this country. And here, their children have been born to them, elevated, blessed, and under redeeming auspices.

In the lapse of time, by the same benevolent Providence, many of this people have become free; and to such the voice of Heaven most emphatically speaks, "*Arise and depart, for this is not your rest.*" From the constitution of society, in the very nature of things, they are ineligible to social and civil freedom in this country. And, as the benevolent designs of an all-wise Providence can only be accomplished by their return to their fatherland, so emancipation, generally, should be in view of and connected with colonial emigration.

The American Colonization Society, as an institution of special providence, must be considered one of the noblest forms of philanthropy on earth. It has opened the long closed doors on the western coast of Africa. And her *free children,* under its supervision, are the only reliable instrumentality, returning with our prayers to the land of their fathers, bearing social and moral elements of civil and religious power, by which that *dead continent* is to be resuscitated, renovated, redeemed.

Thirty-one years ago this month, the first emigrant missionary ship that ever sailed *eastward,* went from these shores to Africa, under the direction of this Society, conveying to that dark land a missionary family of some *eighty souls,* her own returning children, enriched with the more enduring treasures of the Western World. Then, by their hand, on the borders of that continent, overshadowed with deepest gloom, were raised the first rude temples of civilization—the first halls of enlightened legislation—the first Christian altars to the worship of Almighty God, that have ever proved successful, or of any permanent practical utility. Then and there arose the long promised light, the STAR OF HOPE, to the benighted MILLIONS of Africa! Since that day, the Star has risen higher, the light extended along the coast, and reaching far back towards the "Mountains of the Moon," radiating, elevating, purifying; and to-day we behold a nation born on the western coast of Africa, respected, prosperous, happy.

Here, then, is practically and beautifully solved, on the true utilitarian principle of this wonder-working age, the mysterious problem, "*By whom is Africa to be redeemed?*" The answer comes back to us from the Republic of Liberia, "*By her own children.*" And Providence has imposed the obligation and conferred the honor on America to promote the redemption of Africa, by sending back, as the only eligible agency by which to effect it, her free children among us who are now prepared and anxious to go.

Such is the philanthropical work demanding our confidence and imploring our patronage, now bringing glory to this land and redemption to that. May God in mercy turn the heart and practical sympathy, not only of American citizens, but the American Government and the civilized world, into this sanctified and legitimate channel—thus facilitating this sublime and glorious work.

New-Orleans, Feb. 26, 1851.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

MR. EDITOR:—The subjoined resolutions were passed at the late session of Champlain Presbytery, and being of general interest to the community, are respectfully offered for insertion in your journal:—

"*Resolved,* 1st. That we hail with satisfaction the establishment and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia, with its free institutions, common schools, evangelical churches and missions to the heathen. We trust this Republic has a mission of mercy from God to fulfil for this country, for our colored brethren among us, and for the whole African race; in the elevation of the colored man, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the diffusion of Christianity in benighted Africa.

"2d. We cherish with affection and admiration the memory of Ashmun, the first Governor of the Colony, who was born within our bounds and belonged to one of our churches—to whose piety, enterprise, and heroic courage, the Republic of Liberia is largely indebted for its existence and prosperity.

"3d. We commend the Colonization Society to the favorable notice and liberal patronage of the churches under our care, and the whole community."

Does any one inquire, What and where is the Republic of Liberia? It is a Christian nation of free and independent Africans, on the west coast of Africa, between the third and eighth degrees north latitude, extending indefinitely into the interior; composed of free negroes and emancipated slaves from the United States, and native Africans, who have annexed themselves to the Republic, numbering about 100,000 souls. The territory they occupy has been obtained by fair and honorable treaties and purchases from the native chiefs by the American Colonization Society. The national existence and independence of Liberia has been acknowledged by the principal nations of Europe, and reciprocal treaties of commerce formed on the most favorable terms for the prosperity of the new Republic. The Liberians have adopted a Constitution after the pattern of the United States. They have a President, J. J. Roberts, known and respected throughout the civilized world,—a Legislature, Courts of Justice, an Army and Navy, Commerce and Manufactures, Common and High Schools, the Press and Evangelical Churches. The citizens, officers of government, judges, legislators, teachers and ministers, are colored men, ably and successfully discharging their respective offices. No white man can become a citizen of Liberia. The constitution and the climate forbid it.

This is the Republic of Liberia. It still needs the fostering care of its founders and friends in this country, and under the Providence of God is, we trust, to be the grand instrumentality of putting an end to the slave trade, redeeming and enlightening benighted Africa, and, with other more powerful agencies yet to be found out and applied, of terminating American Slavery and perpetuating the American Union.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of colored men from all parts of the Union are waiting to go to Liberia as soon as the means can be raised. It costs $50 to transport a man to Liberia, and support him six months till he is acclimated, when the government gives a home and citizenship and equal manhood among men;—the only place on earth where the African possesses and feels that he possesses that long withheld but deserved right.—*Clinton Co. Whig.*

A FRIEND.

The preceding article emanating from a section of the State where, hitherto, but little active co-operation in the Colonization movement has been manifested, we hail as one of the many evidences of the increasing popularity of the cause.

We have reason to hope that these Resolutions will be succeeded by systematic attempts to aid the Society.

To facilitate such a movement, we have authorized Rev. Moses Chase, of Plattsburgh, to visit the North Eastern section of New-York, and call out any friendship which may exist. We bespeak for him a cordial reception in the churches.

LECTURE ON AFRICA AND AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS.—Last Sunday evening, at the monthly concert at the Manhattan church, Rev. Mr. Cornell's, WM. OLAND BOURNE, Esq., delivered a lecture on Africa, illustrated with Bidwell's new Missionary Map of Africa, and a number of gree-grees and objects of superstition and worship. The meeting was attended by a large audience, including the children of the Sundy-school.

The lecturer treated of the missionary history, and spoke successively of the children, the women, the men, and the religion of Africa. The address was full of striking and deeply interesting facts, and the details of missionary experience and trials, the degradation, social and spiritual, the dark superstitions, and the revolting customs of that continent, were impressive, and could not fail to produce a quicker spirit of zeal and love for the missionary work, and the benighted people of lands unblessed by the gospel.

The exhibition of the objects of the degrading superstitions of the people of West Africa, and the facts connected with their cruel customs, were regarded by all with the closest attention. This first monthly concert of the New Year will no doubt be remembered as an occasion of peculiar interest, and as a waymark in their missionary meetings.

J. A. GRAY, PRINTER, 79 FULTON, COR. GOLD S